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almost enjoined him to withdraw the resolution. He had a warmest respect indeed for the Democrats, but he

no. Well, he would leave the matter in the hands of the chairman.

Dr. HARRIS considered the motion should ever have been introduced into the Synod, but now that it was before them, they should meet it with a direct negative. He thought the resolution was morally wrong, religiously wrong, and would cause a great deal of trouble. He thought it would deprive a great many members of the Church of England of the privilege of being able to partake of the communion.

Mr. ALEXANDER HARRIS was also of opinion that the resolution was morally and religiously wrong, and that to the clergy who had practiced it was a direct negative. It was due to the members of the Church to have a direct negative to circumstances which they must all feel they were justified in doing, that the resolution should be negatived. There should be no compromise. The resolution was a direct negative to the practice of evening communion, and was contrary to the ancient custom of the Church. Now, after the speakers which had been delivered that evening, he thought that the resolution should be negatived, and even the youngest student in Moore College who had not looked into the matter at all, would clearly understand that the holding of evening communion was perfectly legal.

Dr. HARRIS, W. J. FORD, and others, in the previous speaker had said. Some years ago similar motions were brought forward at every Synod, and had as often been withdrawn or lapsed through the previous question being asked. He thought that the resolution should be passed at this time of the Synod being frittered away to some extent in future, they should meet this resolution with a direct negative.

Dr. HARRIS thought there was nothing in the Rubric to say that evening communion services should not be held.

The Rev. Dr. CORLETT preferred moving some motion; but where it was impossible that the old primitive custom could be carried out, it was, he thought, at the discretion of the Bishop or the clergy to adopt evening communion.

The Rev. J. YARNOLD opposed the resolution.

various reasons, among others that it would involve a curtailment of their liberties as churchmen.

The Rev. H. A. FAY, pastor of the First Church of the service in the prayer-book showed that evening communion was contrary to the Rubrics of the Church, and he should vote for the previous question.

It was the conclusion that evening communion had the greater authority from the Scriptures and earlier writers.

The Rev. STEPHEN considered that the discussion was calculated to do good; and while approving of evening communion, as being in no sense opposed to the Rubric, transubstantiation was not to assist the poorer congregations to celebrate the service.

The Rev. R. H. MAYNE, Mr. THOMAS ROBERTSON, and Mr. STEPHEN SMITH having addressed the Synod, the Rev. J. C. HARRIS moved that the question be put, and the resolution was put, and also negatively, only thirteen of the support of four members of the Synod.

**LAY READERS' ASSOCIATION.**

The Rev. E. G. HARRIS said, "That this Synod recognizes, with gratitude, the services rendered to the Church in this diocese by the Lay Readers' Association." He said that he did not think the Lay Readers' Association was a new thing, but that it was a thing which had been an object he had in putting this resolution before the Synod was that he might inform them that there existed such an association in this diocese, and that it was a thing of more value than it received. There were carried on by the agency of this association twenty-seven regular services, which but

The Rev. E. G. HOGSON moved, "That this Synod do hereby recommend that the following resolutions be adopted, and that the same be printed sermons, selected with the approval of the Bishop. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be communicated to the Bishop, with a respectful request that he cause them to be read in the churches of the diocese." When he came to the diocese he was not connected with it. The Rev. E. G. HOGSON moved, "That this Synod do hereby recommend that the following resolutions be adopted, and that the same be printed sermons, selected with the approval of the Bishop. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be communicated to the Bishop, with a respectful request that he cause them to be read in the churches of the diocese." When he came to the diocese he was not connected with it. The Rev. E. G. HOGSON moved, "That this Synod do hereby recommend that the following resolutions be adopted, and that the same be printed sermons, selected with the approval of the Bishop. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be communicated to the Bishop, with a respectful request that he cause them to be read in the churches of the diocese." When he came to the diocese he was not connected with it.

that he brought forward the motion. The motion would also have a beneficial effect, that the lay readers and catechists might be able to do more work, and that the church would be a work of no little difficulty, would be enabled to devote themselves to preparation in their studies.

CAMRON HUTTON KING seconded the resolution.

Rev. H. E. WILLIAMS said that the resolution was a fine one. Catechists ought not, he thought, to be deterred from delivering to their fellow-men the thoughtful results of their own studies. He thought that the resolution would be of an effective and practical way of training their clergy. As to lay readers, he did not think they would be led into practicing sermons of their own unless they were led that way.

Rev. H. E. WILLIAMS said that he was very much in favor of the resolution.

The Dean of SYDNEY said he thought the resolution in its present shape might have a deterring effect upon the lay readers, and that it might be better to leave them to their self-education in endeavoring to do good. He moved as an amendment the omission of all the words after the word "and" in the resolution, and that the resolution be carried with the written approval of the Bishop deliver any but printed sermons.

This would leave the Bishop to judge whether any of those engaged in these offices were qualified to deliver sermons of their own.

MR. JOHN KENT seconded the amendment.

The Rev. Mr. RODGSON was willing to accept the amendment.

The Rev. A. L. WILLIAMS supported the amendment, and, after some remarks from the Rev. Canon Hutton King, the debate was adjourned.

At the adjournment the following advertisement was read:

part 10 o'clock until 7 o'clock on Monday evening.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Canon King.—That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the hon. the Ministry of Education, to draw their attention to the practice, working of the regulations determining the salaries of teachers in Church of England schools. That such deputation consist of the President, the Very Rev. the Dean of the Diocese, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, Messrs. A. Gordon, A. Stuart, and the mover.

QUESTIONS.

By Mr. J. Durham.—Is there any such office in the Church of England as that of "Vicar" or "Rector" who is not a clergyman?—The Rev. Mr. Keame style himself "Vicar." Is it as Vicar of St. Marks, or some other Vicar?

By Mr. Melmoth Hall.—Whether churchwardens can lawfully allow estates to be occupied by strangers, to the exclusion of the rightful holders, who may not have entered the church until after the commencement of the service?

**SYDNEY EXHIBITION COMMISSION.**

A special meeting of the Commission for the Sydney International Exhibition was held, at the office of the Commission, Macquarie-street, yesterday afternoon, when there were present—Dr. J. A. Cockburn, Mr. J. A. Cockburn, Mr. John Davis, Mr. L. S. R. Wray, M.L.A., Mr. P. F. Higgins, Mr. J. Aker, Mr. H. W. A. Broadbent, and Mr. P. A.

The subject of the meeting was to receive a report from the Committee on Judging and Awards in reference to the distribution of medals. The Committee brought forward a report which had been prepared and which stated that reports came in for discussion a week ago there was some doubt as to whether the medals for the agricultural section should be of the same value as those for the industrial section. There was considerable difference of opinion, and it had been decided to refer the matter back to the committee for their consideration. They had also felt it necessary during the week, and had discussed the question at considerable length, and examined all the cases in which they thought it would be wise to award more than one medal. They had also felt it necessary, in order to gain the concurrence of the Colonial Secretary, to lay an estimate of the scheme before him. The estimate included the number of medals to be awarded, the names of the exhibitors, and it provided for the distribution of the medals in the agricultural section of the same character and value as those distributed in the other sections.

The Chairman of the Committee on Judging and Awards was as follows:—

— Your Committee of Judging and Awards, having heard the report of the Committee previously submitted, have held two meetings, in order to strain a satisfactory solution of the question as to giving a gold medal to certain departments of the exhibition and silver medals to others. At the first Exhibition, and of authorizing that similar medals should be distributed in the agricultural department as in the industrial department.

other sections of the Exhibition. The medals for services and prizes in the industrial and agricultural department will be at least fifty-two; the number of silver medals for services will not exceed 120; and the silver medals, for exhibitors and otherwise will not exceed 300. The large bronze medals will also accompany the certificates of award, and of these about 7000 will be required. An estimate of the cost has been submitted to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, and has been approved by him."

On the motion of Mr. JENNINGS, seconded by Mr. HINGES, the report was adopted.

The Commission then adjourned for four weeks.











that, after all, is the fact to be remembered. The idea is now sufficiently natural and simple to make people inquire why it was not taken up centuries before. It will not be forgotten, however, that a hundred years ago it did not occur to the great body of the leaders of the world's activity to gather the children of the lower orders together on Sunday, because it did not occur to them to do so on any other day. At that time the notion of popular education in any form was regarded as a dangerous one. The Sunday school movement was but an evidence of the general spirit of enlightenment which began to present itself towards the close of last century. Even RAIKES received many opportunities of knowing that he was before the great body of the men of his day. The thing that seems so excellent to many of the worst men now seemed highly objectionable to most of the best men then. Slowly, however, it dawned upon the English people that popular education instead of being a bad thing is a good one, and as the populace could not be reached on any other day in the week they had to be taught upon the Sunday.

For something like half a century the Sunday school gave to the children of thousands of English families about all the instruction they received. It is well known that the institution, although originated in the interests of philanthropy, was not started entirely in those of religion. It began by giving secular as well as sacred instruction, and as the love for knowledge of all kinds increased, and the value of it became more generally felt, the institution was had so much to do with its introduction and more widely appreciated. The Sunday school may be regarded as one of the chief results of the great religious and intellectual awakening which took place in England towards the close of the last century.

The circumstances under which the institution was started have to no small extent ceased to exist; the institution itself has undergone a great number of changes. Within a comparatively recent period Sunday school teachers taught the rudiments of secular knowledge, as well as the articles of religion. All this is now altered, but a though some of the necessities of RAIKES'S day do not present themselves in ours, the movement which the clearest journalist started or popularized has gone on growing, and must be looked upon as one of the most considerable of the educational forces of the age. To go no farther than our own colony, it will be found that the number of children in average attendance at our Sunday schools is nearly equal to the number in attendance at our Public schools. We all know the labour and the money required to carry on the latter, and there may give some clue to the only necessary to the conduct of the former. The fact that out of a small population like this about twenty thousand children are taught on Sunday, Sunday by from eight to ten thousand teachers, may surely be taken as a set-off to some of the less hopeful phases of our social life. Most of the papers which are read on an occasion like the one which has been celebrated during the week deal with the past rather than with the future, and this is natural enough. But it is important to inquire what Sunday schools have done, it is of more importance to ask what remains for them to do, and especially how they may be adapted to the altered circumstances, and to the severer demands of the present age.

From a negative standpoint alone, the employment of the large teaching force which is brought into play from Sunday to Sunday may be regarded as a matter of no mean importance. If the great masses of Sunday school teachers should fail to benefit others, they can hardly fail to benefit themselves. It is probable that if their activity were not employed in this channel it would be directed to a less useful one. If Sunday schools had done nothing else, they would have furnished a sphere for a vast amount of work which has been a source of pleasure and a means of improvement to the workers. To measure the good that has been done by a century of teaching is no more possible than it is to weigh the light in a balance. Of one thing we may be assured, and that is that no teaching can go forth as a power and come back as a nullity.

But it is of less importance to ask what the world owes to Sunday schools than to inquire what these schools may yet do for the world. There are many interesting questions relating to the business of the Sunday school which are not yet very easily or generally answered. For example, it is not easy to determine how far the institution should be looked upon as provisional, and how far it should be held to be essential to the framework of society. What is the relation of the Sunday school to the household, and what is its relation to the State? These and similar questions are well worthy of the consideration of those who deem it worth while to discuss the Sunday school institution in all its bearings. But the chief questions for the conductors of the Sunday schools of the future are,—What is the precise business at which the institution should aim, and how far is the machinery at present employed calculated to accomplish that business? It will be remembered that, during the recent educational controversy, the Sunday school became a somewhat familiar topic; some people holding that, in the matter of religious instruction, it might be relied upon to supply the lack of the day school; others contending that the practical value of the Sunday school, even in its own special line, is not considerable.

Upon the merits of these opinions we do not enter; but it is worth inquiring whether, if Sunday schools are to adequately supply the wants of the age, it will not be necessary for their promoters to avail themselves more extensively of its educational methods. The discipline of the Sunday school certainly ought not to be inferior to that of the day school, and it may be doubted whether the one stands less in need of aptitude and culture than the other. In his opening address to the Synod the other day, the Bishop of Sydney remarked that Sunday school teachers were often young and inexperienced, and it can hardly be denied that what they can get, and that if old and experienced persons do not offer themselves for Sunday school teachers' posts, these posts must be filled by the young and inexperienced. This, however, does not alter the fact that the conductors of Sunday schools cannot afford to overlook the importance of those aids to successful teaching which Sunday schools have done so much to call into exist-

ence. The drawback in the management of philanthropic institutions is found in the circumstance that the services which are rendered on the easiest terms are often of the least possible value. From this drawback Sunday schools have not always been free. The best of institutions are but means to an end, and in the long run the accomplishment of the end for which an institution exists will depend upon the efficiency of the instruments which are brought into its service.

The committee to whom the question of allowing Mr. BRADLAUGH to make affirmation instead of the customary oath, on taking his seat in the House of Commons, was referred, recommended that the member for Northampton be permitted to make affirmation as at first desired. The House of Commons has, however, rejected the recommendation of the committee, and thus the gentleman alluded to has not succeeded in making inroads on one of the most sacred of the British Legislature. Mr. BRADLAUGH is understood to be an Atheist, indeed it is hardly a secret that he is one by profession. Gentlemen of this belief, or who pride themselves in having no belief, were not provided for when the customs which prevail in the British Legislature were established; and it is not surprising that Mr. BRADLAUGH'S return has been made an occasion for sorrow by many good Tories and by a still larger number of good Christians. It is a still greater grief that so venerable an institution as the oath of allegiance should be dispensed with in the interest of a person of this description. It is probable, however, that few persons who will trouble themselves to think seriously about the matter will arrive at any other conclusion than that the course recommended by the Parliamentary Committee in Mr. BRADLAUGH'S case is not only the right one, but is the one that will have to be adopted in such cases sooner or later. The other courses open are to disqualify the member for Northampton for sitting at all, or to insist on his submitting to the oath, as others have done before him. The former of these alternatives will be to maintain that a religious qualification is necessary for a place in the National Legislature, and the latter will amount to a conclusion which is utterly out of harmony with the liberties which are supposed to be the right of Englishmen. In either case Mr. BRADLAUGH and his followers would raise the cry of persecution, and it would be difficult to say that the cry was an unreasonable one.

It is too much to suppose that Mr. BRADLAUGH is the first unbeliever who has been elected to the House of Commons. Everybody knows that he is not. Men with no professed belief in the national religion of Great Britain have taken the usual oath on entering the House of Commons, purely because they have regarded it as a matter of form, which has not committed them to any set of principles, or bound their consciences to any line of action. It may well be questioned whether the line which such men have adopted is to be preferred to the one taken by Mr. BRADLAUGH. In our opinion it is not. The proper course is either to exclude men of a certain creed from the Legislature altogether, or to receive them on terms to which they can honourably submit. The latter of these alternatives was recommended by the committee. The significance of their decision lies in the fact that it is the first step in the removal of the last of the tests which it has been the custom to impose upon British subjects as a condition of their entering upon public service. Days were in which Jews, Roman Catholics, and Dissenters were excluded from the national institutions of Great Britain altogether, or were only admitted on terms which they were frequently compelled to reject with scorn. The nation has suffered nothing from the removal of these supposed safeguards, and it is not likely to suffer from the removal of the test which was sought to be relaxed in favour of the member for Northampton. It is not unnatural for persons of this gentleman's way of thinking to persuade themselves that he has been sent to the House of Commons because of his anti-religious convictions. There is no reason to conclude that this is the right view of the case. Mr. BRADLAUGH has been elected because he is a Liberal, not because he is an Atheist. But although he has not been elected in consequence of his religious views his election may be taken as an evidence that there is a growing conviction on the part of the people of England that a man's theological opinions should not be considered the test of his qualification for a place in the Legislature of his country.

As this conviction extends, the question must arise not only whether it is not desirable to dispense with the oath of allegiance in particular cases, but whether it is for the public good to keep up the custom of administering such oaths at all. There can only be two reasons for the perpetuation of such institutions, the one is that they keep up a connection between the forms of religion and the business of the Legislature; and the other is that they supply a machinery giving a man's solemn declaration a sanctity which is not supposed to be contained in his simple word. The assumption on which the first of these theories is founded is, that without a religious ceremonial men are less scrupulous than they are with one; and that on which the second rests is, that men would be guilty of lying who would not be guilty of perjury. It may be questioned whether either of these assumptions is a sound one. It is no secret that there is a score of ways in which men have convinced themselves that an oath may be taken without being held to be binding upon the conscience. Indeed, where oaths have been multiplied the ingenuity of experts has been stretched to explain how they can be reduced to empty forms. Hence it has generally been held, that the unnecessary multiplication of oaths instead of promoting truth has tended to encourage falsehood. Experience has shown that the class of persons who would hesitate to commit perjury, although they would not hesitate to perjure a simple falsehood, make the distinction not because they hold that there is an intrinsic difference between the two things, but because while the one is made penes the other is not. A kind of truth that secures equivocation and subterfuge is not universally held even as a theory. Men can take oaths of allegiance or oaths of any other character with a sufficient number of reservations to destroy all sense of responsibility.

"The tongue swears, the man remains unsworn." Thus instead of promoting good faith, oaths which place an unnecessary tax on public

veracity have tended to establish a Punic faith, according to which men, by pretending to be one thing, can more successfully be just the opposite. The Founder of Christianity advised His followers to let their communications be "Yes, yes, and nay, nay"; and he added, "that whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil." In the light of this article of Christian teaching there would have been little reason for complaint if the concession had been made in the House of Commons in favour of one who does not profess to be a Christian man.

Mr. SERVICE has come to grief with his Reform Bill. He deserved a better fate. Though weak in one point the measure was a reasonable one, and would have given Victoria a Constitution that would have been a practical solution of its existing political difficulties, and would have been a good working Constitution for the future. But owing to the defection of some members, who are not followers of Mr. BRADLAUGH but who are simply not friends to the Government, the bill has been lost by a narrow majority. If Mr. SERVICE could have carried the measure through the Assembly, he knows that he could have carried it through the Council; but Mr. BRADLAUGH'S less chance than Mr. SERVICE'S with the Assembly, while it is certain that he could not carry his scheme through the Council, Mr. SERVICE'S success with the Assembly would have been an indefinite prolongation of the excitement. But what Victoria wants is not a continuance of strife, but a closing of the constitutional controversy, that politics may be turned into a more practical channel. The country has been kept in hot water over the form of the Constitution quite long enough, and for all useful purposes the discussion has been exhausted. It seemed as if the general election, which is given a decisive answer to the question being settled on the lines of Mr. SERVICE'S scheme; but either that impression was fallacious, or some members have not justly interpreted the views of their constituents.

It might have been hoped, without being absurdly sanguine, that the last had been said of the unfortunate strike at Newcastle. Such it appears is not to be the case, and obnoxious men are still being maltreated. The great powers, the masters and the regular hands, have come to terms and signed a submission to arbitration. But as regards the smaller powers which were drawn into the struggle, history is repeating itself on a minute scale. The recent contestants that first invited to aid them when every trifling act in the quivering balance, are practically unprotected by the treaty of peace. The resentment of those whom they offended has, as generally has been the case in like circumstances, proved far more enduring than the strike itself. Such is the case with the coal miners at Newcastle. They mean to win the battle of their order, and to effect their object intimidation of all who belong to them, yet are not with them. Individual rights they regard as very pretty things when they are the individuals, but as monstrosities when they are stamped upon when the rights of others who do not happen to agree with their ideas are concerned. It becomes necessary to point out that the law takes the contrary view, and that however convenient it may be to both of the recent contestants that first invited to aid them when every trifling act in the quivering balance, are practically unprotected by the treaty of peace. The resentment of those whom they offended has, as generally has been the case in like circumstances, proved far more enduring than the strike itself. Such is the case with the coal miners at Newcastle. They mean to win the battle of their order, and to effect their object intimidation of all who belong to them, yet are not with them. 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ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.

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IX.

Nothing is more conspicuous about the premises of the Lithgow Valley Pottery Works than the rapid and completeness with which the introduction of machinery has enabled the various articles to be manufactured. There is as much difference between common and improved methods of making bricks as could well conceive, and by the use of machines success is employed in the potteries of England, draining and other such articles are produced with an expedition and completeness which is truly wonderful. It is by little the Lithgow industry has grown in and extended its efforts, until now it stands a manufacturing representing the expenditure of several thousands of pounds, and a rapidly maturing growth of industrial enterprise and success. The enormous and highly improved machinery to the district in which situated. Improvement is still going on. It is one of the features of this industry, as it is of the Eski Ironworks, that having surmounted the trials of infancy and obtained something like a firm footing, the pioneers do not stay their hand and carry on their enterprises upon the limited scale which, when they first began, they were constrained to adopt, but rather on harder than ever, and follow up every success with some effort to succeed still further. Only in this manner can an industry become great and valuable. The circumstance of the Lithgow Valley Colliery being owned by the same gentlemen who are the proprietors of the pottery works is to the advantage of the latter, for the two industries are worked on the same premises, the coal being used to a large extent employed in the development of the brick and pottery manufacture. There is, in fact, no hesitation in it that all that can be done to keep this industry progressing, and, as a consequence it is doing a good trade, and fast assuming sound proportions. The works commenced two years ago, and as quickly as possible, was introduced, and is now in a position to supply the sanitary and agricultural, and some of the machines for brick making, were in operation. These machines have been erected in spacious sheds, and are driven by a powerful steam engine; and, so well connected is everything the system of manufacture, from the digging of clay until the brick, or pipe, or flower, is ready for sale, that the work is so arranged, that the kiln, that is, that of space, not a minute of time, nor a particle of power is wasted. It might, without any exaggeration, be said that the clay is received by one portion of machinery, and the bricks or the pipes are turned ready-made by the other. For the pipes, and for bricks, which are made by what is called the dry process, the material is not first taken to a kiln, that is, a hill close at hand, and conveyed in ships along a way to the upper floor of the works, where it is daily above a machine known as the "disintegrator." This machine consists of a number of revolving wheels, as it receives the clay to be made into bricks, material in as the phrase goes, "caught by surprise" and crushed into very fine dust, passing through a series of revolving wheels, which is obtained in a box, and then, by means of elevators, is taken up and thrown into shaking sieves, the wires of which so close together that only the dust as small as necessary, for the bricks can go through. But a certain proportion of the crushed clay, being too large to pass through the wires, will remain in the sieves, and is thrown off by a series of elevators, which is obtained in a disintegrator a second time. All this is done by action of the machinery itself—it does not depend any manual labour; and so nicely is everything adjusted that though there were several large hoppers or boxes for holding different kinds of clay; yet the machine is employed crushing one kind, the hopper not concerned with that particular material being used for the ordinary building purposes, and is ready to take on the ground floor are two Kennedy pressing brick machines, one of which is said to be the pioneer of its kind in the colonies. The value of these machines lies in their great strength, in the concentration of that strength and in the ease and rapidity with which they may be changed. The one is not an expensive one, and is not an expensive one. Each machine takes two bricks at a time, and according to calculation, it can be employed to the extent of producing 10,000 bricks in the day. It has been proved as much as far as 7000 a-day, but it is found of great advantage to work the machine more slowly, for that way better bricks are made, and there is less waste of material. With the two machines, 20,000 bricks can be made in the day with ease, without seeing the process, it is not easy to understand how compact and hard the bricks are as are delivered pressed, without a particle of moisture about them to the dust together, from the machine. They then go to the kiln and are burnt, and are made into the ordinary building bricks. Other brick machines made on the premises are hand-pressed brick machines of various shapes and quality, and fire-bricks. By means of a tile and brick machine, called Clayton's pug—the clay is first worked up into the requisite consistency and then forced outwards in long strips on to a table, where, by the use of wires, the clay strips are cut into pieces of the length required, and a brick, and some of the pieces are then continued to a hand-pressing machine and pressed into what afterwards become the hand-pressed bricks that are more expensive than any other. So great is the demand for the bricks made at the works that the supply can scarcely keep pace with it, and the trade is expected to still further increase.

In the manufacture of pipes, of which also a quantity is made, the clay is crushed in the way described, by a disintegrator, and is then mixed with a mixture of waste pipes and other such material, which, when crushed and mingled with the clay, make the material after it is fashioned into a tougher and more durable. From the disintegrator the pipeclay passes, in the form of very fine dust, a mixing-pot fitted with four large knives and supplied with a certain quantity of water. The knives are revolved by a motor, and the dust is then forced to slide up the material in the pan, and cause it to find way gradually through an opening into a pug-where it is kneaded into a substance like dough, then thrown from the mill on to the floor. From the heap of clay on the floor, a boy takes sufficient to the cylinder of a pipe-mill, which is fitted with a motor, and by means of a lever, the clay is pressed continuously used for this purpose, and capable being worked up to a pressure of 200 lbs. The generally employed, however, is no more than 100 lbs. But with this pressure the clay, which has been introduced into the cylinder, is forced downwards, and is taken of the bottom of the machine a properly-formed pipe, which requires but to be trimmed a little about the edges, and is then placed in a kiln, with the rest of the floor to obtain the necessary dryness, previous being baked in the kiln. The diameter of the pipe made is from 8 inches up to 2 feet.

With regard to pottery, the articles that have been produced are, so far, merely the results of experiment, and attention has not yet been directed to anything superior to the commoner kinds of potteryware. Some are being taken, however, to introduce improvements in the manufacture of earthenware, and a puddling-chamber, constructed thirty-six large pans, in which the waste clay runs from the machine, and remains undried. The clay dealt with in this manner will make, believed, a still better description of pipes and bricks, will be especially valuable for the pottery. In which called the drying shed there are two pans, in which the clay is dried, and the pottery is then made. Of kilns there are five in use, and two other large are in course of construction. The whole of them close to the works, and to a railway siding which notes the manufactory with the Great Western line, forms an easy method of sending the bricks or pipe away. Some attention has been given to the manufacture of articles in terra cotta, and a kiln has been erected for the purpose. The pottery is then made. All the kilns are over-burners, "clamps" having been abandoned. Looking at the industry as a whole, spirit that has been infused into the undertaking, the progress with which it has been carried

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

[illegible]

**SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY, JUNE 25.**

[illegible][illegible]

(Before the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.)

In the matter of THOMAS HARDY and JAMES MURRAY, third meeting.

A number of debts were proved, and the reports in the journals and mercantile stations were filed. The meeting was adjourned till Friday, August 6.

In the matter of DENIS McDONALD, a third meeting. No debts were proved, no directions were given, and the meeting was terminated.

In the matter of JAMES LITTLE, a third meeting. A number of debts were proved, and the meeting was adjourned until Friday, August 6.

In the matter of GEORGE FREDERICK WEE, a third meeting. Two debts were proved, no directions were given, and the meeting was terminated.

In the matter of JOHN TAYLOR, a third meeting. No debts were proved, nothing was done, and the meeting was terminated; it was held to be allowed to retain his furniture and wearing apparel.

SURETENDERS.

HENRY TRAVELER, of Newcastle, waterman. Liabilities, £583 10s. 1d., of which £250 is secured. Assets, £17, 10s. 10d., official assignee.

HOWELL, D'ARCY, of London, England. Liabilities, £19, 10s. 10d.; £10,000 secured. Official assignee.

WILLIAM DUFFLEY POWER, of West Midland, surgeon, petition and affidavit. Schedule and statement to be filed or sworn to by August 6.

EDWARD K. GASKIN, of Bourne-street, engineer. Liabilities, £24 s. Assets, £2. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.

JAMES H. LEMMONS, timber dealer. Liabilities, £70 17s. 5d. Assets, £2. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

FRAZK FRANKY HILLIER, of Sydney. Liabilities, £134 s. 6d. Assets, £0.

PERFECTION.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WRAPPERS' REAP-HAIR MACHINES (the genuine one) in pink paper wrappers have sold in great quantities all over the world, and are now being made in great numbers, and in various sizes, and in different colors, and in different styles, and in different materials, and in different ways, and in different places, and in different times, and in different seasons, and in different years, and in different months, and in different days, and in different hours, and in different minutes, and in different seconds, and in different parts of the day, and in different parts of the week, and in different parts of the month, and in different parts of the year, and in different parts of the world, and in different parts of the country, and in different parts of the city, and in different parts of the street, and in different parts of the house, and in different parts of the room, and in different parts of the chamber, and in different parts of the bed-room, and in different parts of the kitchen, and in different parts of the parlour, and in different parts of the drawing-room, and in different parts of the library, and in different parts of the study, and in different parts of the office, and in different parts of the shop, and in different parts of the warehouse, and in different parts of the factory, and in different parts of the mill, and in different parts of the mine, and in different parts of the quarry, and in different parts of the field, and in different parts of the garden, and in different parts of the park, and in different parts of the estate, and in different parts of the manor, and in different parts of the lordship, and in different parts of the barony, and in different parts of the county, and in different parts of the province, and in different parts of the kingdom, and in different parts of the empire, and in different parts of the world.











## Government

**NOTICE UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT—APPLICATIONS** having been made to bring the lands hereunder described under the provisions of the Real Property Act, Certificates of Indefeasible Title will issue unless Caveats be lodged in Form 3 of the said Act on or before the date named opposite each case respectively.

Property.	Names of Applicants.	Residences.	Date up to and inclusive of which Caveats may be lodged.
No. 4957. Bondi, 3 roads 174 perches, with 250 feet frontage to Wellington-street, by a depth of 150 feet, being lots 1 to 22 of Henderson's subdivision.	James Green	Sydney	July 1, 1880.
No. 4958. Bondi, 1 acre 2 rods 351 perches, with 200 feet frontage to the Bondi Road, comprising lots 3 to 12 of Henderson's subdivision.	John Cape Apte	Sydney	July 1, 1880.
No. 4975. County of Dudley, 162 acres, on Dungray Creek, is a part of 302 acres granted to Horatio Toner.	John Seaborn and Ed. Dondingling	Dondingling	July 1, 1880.
No. 4976. County of Dudley, 155 acres, on Dungray and Dondingling Creeks, is a part of 302 acres granted to Horatio Toner.	John Seaborn and Ed. Dondingling	Dondingling	July 1, 1880.

Diagrams delineating these lands may be inspected at the Registrar-General's Office, in Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1880, at the Registrar-General's Office, Sydney.

**SPECIAL NOTICE UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT—APPLICATIONS** having been made, under section 79 of the Real Property Act, by the undersigned, to be registered as "Proprietors by Transmission" of the lands hereunder described, such applications will be complied with, and Certificates of Title issued in accordance therewith, unless Caveats be lodged on or before the date named opposite each case respectively.

Property.	Names and residences of applicants.	Title, how claimed.	Date up to and inclusive of which Caveats may be lodged.
MCCXXII. The land described in 97 Crown grants and 2 certificates of title in the parishes of Waverley, Gilbert, Bonah, Lamb, Moorabbin, Flinlay, and Gona, and county of Townsend.	Alfred Lamb, of Waverley, and Charles Napoleon, of Bonah.	Devises under the will of Alfred Lamb, deceased.	July 1, 1880.
MCCXXIII. The land described in 78 Crown grants, in the parishes of Bonah, Gona, and county of Townsend.	Alfred Lamb, of Waverley, and Charles Napoleon, of Bonah.	Devises under the will of Alfred Lamb, deceased.	July 1, 1880.
MCCXXIV. The undivided moiety of 25th Henry Parish (deceased) in 2 acres 3 rods 10 perches at Darling Harbour, parish of St. Philip, Sydney.	Rebecca Fallick, of Sydney, and Frederick Fallick, of Sydney.	Devises under the will of Alfred Lamb, deceased.	July 1, 1880.
MCCXXV. The undivided moiety of Davidson's (deceased) in 19 acres 3 rods 22 perches, at Kilmartin, parish of Concord.	Mary Inglis, of Sydney, and David Davidson, of Sydney.	Devises under the will of Alfred Lamb, deceased.	July 1, 1880.
MCCXXVI. 30 acres and 50 acres, on Stockyard Creek, parish of Vango, county of Northumberland.	Edith Mary Hawkins, of Sydney, and David Davidson, of Sydney.	Devises under the will of Alfred Lamb, deceased.	July 1, 1880.

Diagrams delineating these lands may be inspected at the Registrar-General's Office, in Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1880, at the Registrar-General's Office, Sydney.

**TENDERS FOR MESSENGERS' UNIFORMS, ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**

TENDERS will be received at this Office, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July next, from persons desirous of contracting for the supply of Messengers' Uniforms, as required for the use of the Telegraph Department, from the 30th June, 1880, to the 1st July, 1881.

Particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sydney.

Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney, and endorsed "Tender for Messengers' Uniforms."

**General Post Office, Sydney, 18th June, 1880.**

**TENDERS** will be received at this Office, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July next, from persons desirous of contracting for the supply of Messengers' Uniforms, as required for the use of the Telegraph Department, from the 30th June, 1880, to the 1st July, 1881.

Particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sydney.

Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney, and endorsed "Tender for Messengers' Uniforms."

**General Post Office, Sydney, 18th June, 1880.**

**CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—TENDERS** for the conveyance of the Government Mails, as required for the use of the Telegraph Department, from the 30th June, 1880, to the 1st July, 1881.

Particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sydney.

Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney, and endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

**General Post Office, Sydney, 18th June, 1880.**

**TENDERS** will be received at this Office, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July next, from persons desirous of contracting for the supply of Messengers' Uniforms, as required for the use of the Telegraph Department, from the 30th June, 1880, to the 1st July, 1881.

Particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sydney.

Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary, General Post Office, Sydney, and endorsed "Tender for Messengers' Uniforms."

**General Post Office, Sydney, 18th June, 1880.**

**TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.**—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies:—

1. Construction of a new bridge over the River Macintyre, at Macintyre, New South Wales.

2. Construction of a new bridge over the River Macintyre, at Macintyre, New South Wales.

3. Construction of a new bridge over the River Macintyre, at Macintyre, New South Wales.

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30. Construction of a new bridge over the River Macintyre, at Macintyre, New South Wales.

## Public Companies

## SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited Liability.)  
HEAD OFFICE—Lyons Buildings, 247, George-street.  
Directors: Richard Jones, Esq., John Williams, Esq., George S. Caird, Esq., James H. Macdonald, Esq., John Young, Esq., James H. Macdonald, Esq., John Young, Esq., James H. Macdonald, Esq., John Young, Esq.

London—William Murray, Esq., 135, Fenchurch-street.  
Newcastle—John Reid, Esq., 10, Hunter-street.  
MARINE RISKS of all descriptions accepted at lowest current rates.

## VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES

FIRE AND MARINE, LIFE AND GUARANTEE.  
Capital £100,000.  
Local Directors: George Thomas, Esq., J. C. W. Wigram Allen, Esq., J. C. W. Wigram Allen, Esq., J. C. W. Wigram Allen, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The premises are the lowest that can be accepted with safety to the assured and the Company. MARINE RISKS of all descriptions accepted at lowest current rates, with periodical reductions to Government and Bank officials and others holding situations of trust.

Private parties can obtain indemnity policies from the Company, securing themselves against loss arising through the destruction of their property by fire, and the loss of their property by sea.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Endowment, or Annuity Policies granted at low rates of premium, and subject to the usual conditions of the Agents, or to the Resident Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH, 89, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

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NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH, 89, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

## CIVIL SERVICE BUILDING SOCIETY

Share, 25s each, payable by monthly subscription of 2s 6d per share.

Entrance fee, 10s per share.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: President: Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B. and K.C.M.G. Trustees (ex officio): John Williams, Esq., Hon. Edward Macdonald, Esq., M.P.

Directors: Archibald C. Fraser, Esq., Charles A. Goodhead, Esq.; James B. G. Fraser, Esq., John Young, Esq.; Office: 274, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

Spain, Italy, and Svalbard, &c., Exchange.

THE SOCIETY IS OPEN ON EQUAL TERMS TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

The following advantages are offered: A sound and profitable investment. Compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

TO BORROWERS: Low rate of interest, charged only on amount actually owing at end of each year.

Advances repayable by monthly instalments extending over any period convenient to the borrowers; and borrowers share in profits.

JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**  
Lombard-street, London. Established 1782.

RISKS of every description accepted at LOWEST rates. Claims promptly settled.

W. H. MACKENZIE and CO., Agents for New South Wales.

Exchange Corner, Sydney.

**AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.**  
ESTABLISHED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE—PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

THE OLDEST MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN AUSTRALIA.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. John Smith, C.M.G., M.L.C., Chairman. John H. Goodhead, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Trustees (ex officio): John Williams, Esq., Hon. Edward Macdonald, Esq., M.P.

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**SALES. Central House and Land Agent**

317, George-street, over Millet's.  
The mentioned properties are now offered very much below

[illegible]

LAYTON.—lat 60 x 100; good property; \$3900.  
LAWSON.—3 W. B. Cottages, 4 rooms and kitchen;  
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N.—Terrace 7 Brick Houses, 4 rooms and kitchen each;  
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LAYTON.—3 W. B. Cottages, 4 rooms and stable  
each; lat 60 x 100; \$4500.  
LAKE—Brick House, 4 rooms; lat 40x100; \$3253.  
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